

UNCLE BILLY JAYNES'S HOARD

HE HAD \$35,000 HID IN HIS HUT ON HEMPSTEAD PLAIN.

Now That He's Gone, the Money He Saved So Industiously Goes to a Real Bank Gold of France and Spain and Odd Silver Pieces of Sixty Years Ago.

They were counting Uncle Billy Jaynes's hoard yesterday over in the First National Bank of Hempstead, dumping the shining gold and the dull silver and the dirty greenbacks upon a big square table and counting the money with a swift exactness that would have pained Uncle Billy himself. The old man had pined to finger his money closely, building up tall heaps of coin and something tattered slips of currency between his fingers as he sat alone in his tumble-down old cabin on the Hempstead plain.

It was a queer store that Uncle Billy had got together in his eighty-nine years on earth, money that he had earned and toiled for, dickered for and bargained for. If you could have thrown a diamond necklace or two, a communion cup of fine gold maybe, and half a dozen jeweled rings upon the heaped up gold and silver and paper it would not have required much imagination to believe that the contents of a pirate's treasure chest had found their way into a dull and prosaic twentieth century bank. Certainly there was a variety of money that the old man had put away by piece and bill, he had laid into the only kind of bank he believed in—a grain sack carefully hidden.

Double eagles and eagles and five dollar gold pieces from Uncle Sam's stamp mills were mixed with louis of France and French five franc pieces of gold, with here and there a Spanish piece. There were nearly two hundred tiny gold dollars, some of which Uncle Billy had treasured for very many years, and \$2.50 gold pieces and three dollar coins of gold.

The silver coins were an odd lot, most of them American, but there were enough of old Mexican dollars and of the metal currency of South American republics, coins which Uncle Billy had picked up goodness knows where, to puzzle the experienced bank clerks.

Some of these coins were sixty years old and their dates ran unbrokenly until the present time, indicating very plainly that the old man had allowed himself no vacation. The paper money, some of it issued before the civil war, was in better condition than of \$1 to \$100, some of the bills so tattered and rotten that the fingers had to handle them gently, others clean and hard to the touch, new money which must have given extreme pleasure to Uncle Billy Jaynes.

There was well on to \$25,000 that Uncle Billy kept in his own private banks, the haymow in his ramshackle old barn, the walls of the cabin and a shallow hole under the stone hearth of the old fashioned fireplace. He had no use for the banks of commerce, had Uncle Billy. One time he said to Charley Bailey, about his only close friend and the only man who ever got a peek at his hoard:

"When you make a dollar, keep her. Never stick her in a bank. If you give her to somebody else you ain't got her." There Uncle Billy came from when he settled down on a seven-acre farm on Hempstead Plain in the cabin which stood half a mile from the Cherry Valley road—a very tired and bent old house it was when Uncle Billy moved in—nobody ever knew for certain. He never talked much about himself, continually afraid that somebody would believe he had money and would try to rob him of it.

They used to say years ago in the neighborhood that Uncle Billy had a love affair when he was very young, and that when the girl jilted him he ceased to care for anything in the world but money. That was not strictly true, because Uncle Billy liked away, so far as anybody knows, he gave to a few youngsters that he liked, a dollar now and then, accompanied by a growl which Uncle Billy tried to make very fierce and scary, but which never imposed upon the children. Children began to call him Uncle Billy years ago and everybody took up the name in time.

For forty years he worked his patch of ground, raising strawberries and green truck, with a little hay and corn; trading in loads and ends; keen as a razor at scenting a bargain and all squeezing all the juice out of it. He never married and he hated to talk about women. Uncle Billy was his own cook and housekeeper, and pretty much his own tailor. He could handle a needle as skillfully as a woman, though his taste in garments was never improved. Just a pair of baggy brown pants, a rough coat, a wool shirt, cap and whatever trimmings were needed; they were quite enough for him.

"What d'ye think I am? A lady killer? Huh! The old man snorted one day when Charley Bailey hinted delicately that he ought to get a new suit of clothes. "This here suit has done me four year," Charley, he said complacently. "I dunno but what she's good for another four."

Everybody for miles around thought Uncle Billy had money and plenty of it, though nobody guessed the money was in Charley Bailey and Judge Seabury used to worry about what might happen to the old man in case the yeggsman could hear the stories which were floating around. They were afraid they might hear any morning that Uncle Billy had been murdered. One night they went to the cabin and talked earnestly to him about the danger he was running.

"Come in," said Uncle Billy, gruffly. He pulled out a drawer in a dilapidated old bureau and laid two horse pistols—probably they hadn't been fired for a quarter of a century—on the table. Then he yanked a short barreled shotgun from under the bed.

"See them?" he demanded. "Well I reckon I can take care of myself. I ain't no criminal come to my mind here and I'll blow his derned head off. That I will!"

There was no use talking to him about it. He was not so temperamental on the subject and to grow a bit crabbed suddenly. But Charley Bailey found out that Uncle Billy never sat in the light of the big open fireplace counting his gold and silver without the pistols before him and the shotgun in easy reach. He was plucky, was Uncle Billy, and primed for a fight most any time.

One night last October Charley Bailey was driving along the Cherry Valley road when he saw the old man staggering drunk and stumbling across the ploughed fields. Bailey jumped from his buggy and caught Uncle Billy around the waist.

Bailey objected. "Wait till to-morrow when you feel better."

"There ain't no to be no to-morrow," said the old man decisively. "If you won't go with me I'll cut out alone."

Bailey carried him in the pitch dark and laid him down by the haymow. Uncle Billy fumbled under the loose hay and drew out a big grain sack. Bay carried Uncle Billy and the grain sack back to the house.

"Just see that no criminals gets a hold of this," said the old man. "There's nigh on to \$14,000 in this sack, Charley."

He laid the sack on a table and was buried presently, but he left the puzzle of his wealth behind him. Bailey knew he had more than the bank notes and greenbacks which were hidden in the grain sack under the haymow, but some queer trick in Uncle Billy's brain prevented him from telling where the rest of his hoard was concealed. For months they ransacked the cabin, Charley Bailey and Sylvanus De Mott, the administrators appointed by the court, but they couldn't find a cent. As it turned out afterward, they had their hands many a time within three inches of the money which Uncle Billy had hidden.

This week they decided to tear the old house down and they went about it systematically, examining every board, scrutinizing every stick and stone. They worked back to the shed extension finally and were ripping the rotten lath and plaster apart when something heavy fell with a thud among the debris. One look was enough to tell them they had come across Uncle Billy's gold.

It was a neat trick in hiding the old man had planned out. First he had taken a narrow strip of wood about eighteen inches long. Into that he had driven five nails. From every nail he hung a bag of gold. Then he had poked the whole business into a disused stovepipe hole until his hand found the space between the lath and plaster of a double wall. It was easy enough to drop the queer rig of stick and string and bags of gold into this dark hole and then secure the stick on a hook which previously he had driven into place with much trouble and care. That was why Bailey's hand poking into the old stovepipe hole had found nothing.

There are plenty of claimants for the old man's money, a dozen or more cousins more or less removed, and the problem of distributing Uncle Billy's wealth is now being worked out by Surrogate Jackson and the administrators.

HENRY PIEGRAS HAS ONE WIFE.

Matrimonial Tangle of the Greenpoint Shipbuilder Finally Straightened Out.

Henry Piegras, who was well known as a builder of seagoing yachts and other style sailing vessels when Pottery Hill, Greenpoint, overlooked his shipyards and supplied the clay for many kilns that were built back from the beaches, has been extricated at last from the matrimonial tangle that followed him even to Daytona, Fla. Trouble began when the shipbuilder was married to Wilhelmina Austin of Greenpoint on June 24, 1873, and learned soon afterward that Capt. Austin had married her first and was still alive.

Mrs. Piegras said that she didn't know that Capt. Austin was alive when he married the shipbuilder, and even if he was she holds that that didn't warrant Mr. Piegras in deserting her and subsequently taking two wives in Daytona. Upon this hypothesis she brought action in the Supreme Court of New York for absolute divorce from the shipbuilder, but he set it aside by obtaining a decree upon his own initiative from the courts of Florida. He obtained the decree in February, 1894, and Justice Crane of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, taking this and several other matters into consideration, dismissed yesterday the action brought by his first wife.

Mr. Piegras was up and said complainant in the action against him deserted him in 1873 and on June 28, 1899, agreed to waive all claims in consideration of a cash payment of \$6,000. He produced the cash and the money was signed by both parties. He acknowledged that he had taken a second wife on August 15, 1904, while living in Daytona and after her death on September 21, 1905, had been married to Elizabeth Bepko, but said that both of these marriages were legal by reason of statutory limitations.

The original Mrs. Piegras denied that she had deserted her husband and said that she had been deserted by him in 1898. She acknowledged agreeing to the separation, but denied that she had got any of the \$6,000. These details were made prior to the termination of the suit which had been brought by her husband in Florida. Several admissions that influenced Justice Crane in his decision were made by the wife, who with motion by the defence to dismiss the complaint.

BORROWED FROM DETECTIVE.

Central Office Man Explains How Tom O'Connor Came to Pay Him Money.

In yesterday's trial of Thomas O'Connor and the United States Circuit Court Central office Detectives Nelson and McConville were called to the witness stand by the Government. Hugh Gordon Miller, the defendants' counsel, had promised some sensational developments concerning police protection given to bucket shop and similar enterprises.

"When did you first see O'Connor?" Mr. Miller asked Nelson, who took the stand first.

"A year ago in this city," was the reply. "What was the occasion?" "When I arrested him on a fugitive warrant from Chicago which Gov. Hughes refused to recognize."

"Did you receive a money order from O'Connor for \$20 and give the receipt?" "Yes."

"What did that money represent?" "When I arrested O'Connor he asked me, on the way to Headquarters, if I would loan him \$20 as he was hard up and needed it, and I let him have it."

"Are you in the habit of loaning money to people you arrest?" "I have done so on several occasions." "Didn't you agree, if the O'Connor would fix his photograph on the rogues' gallery and square him with the Federal authorities?"

"No." "Want \$500 taken from O'Connor at Police Headquarters and restored to him at the police station?" This question referred to O'Connor's recent arrest.

"Yes," was Nelson's reply. "Didn't you say to O'Connor that it was about time you got your share of it?" "No." Mr. Miller declined to ask Detective McConville any questions, but both McConville and Nelson have been subpoenaed by Mr. Miller as adverse witnesses. It is expected that the defence will open its case to-day, when further questioning of the detectives will follow.

QUEENSLAND FOR FATALITIES.

Public Service Board Says Borough Should Have Laid Out a Street.

The Public Service Commission in a letter sent yesterday to Borough President Berner of Queens virtually charged that the many fatalities on the Montauk division of the Long Island Railroad system between Penny Bridge and Maspeth can be laid to the administration of the borough for the reason that Queens has failed to build a street alongside the railroad tracks despite the fact that money has been appropriated.

FINAL PLEAS FOR HART M'KEE

REVEALED WIFE'S LETTERS TO REBUT FOUL CHARGES.

Maitre Labori Reads Letter From Col. Baxter Announcing Him—Wife's Father's Lawyer Argues Chiefly Against Damages for Libel—Proofs of Affection.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, April 15.—Maitre Labori, counsel for Hart A. McKee in Mrs. McKee's divorce suit, resumed his argument to-day before an evidently bored tribunal. He began by saying that his opponents had utterly failed in their attempt to prove the grave charges they had made against his client.

He said the originals of Miss Lawlor's letters to Allioti had been stolen from McKee's room in his Paris hotel, but copies had been supplied two months ago, giving plenty of time for consultation with Miss Lawlor with regard to them, although she was in the United States.

Maitre Labori spoke for three hours more without bringing out any new facts. Much time was devoted to indignant denial of the charges against his client. He cited a letter from Mrs. McKee's sister congratulating her on her happiness and also one from the Duke de Cazes and the Duke de Bleis, who had acted as McKee's seconds in a dispute with Jacques de Bris, who had been rude to Mrs. McKee at a ball. So McKee instead of libel treating his wife had been a champion lover.

Labori called in question the allegations about Mrs. McKee's ill health. He said that when she left Varennes she had travelled 130 miles in a day. One day she removed her effects from the house. Four days later she requested her husband to join her. A few days later she appeared before an examining Magistrate.

Labori defended Baron Allioti against the charges of supplying doubtful copies of Miss Lawlor's letters, pointing out that Allioti was a man of standing and had been Chargé d'Affaires at Paris since the death of Ambassador Tornelli.

The originals of the Lawlor letters, Labori went on to say, were stolen from McKee's room, it was believed, though there was no proof of the fact, by a servant 57 years old, who had charged McKee with infamous conduct toward her. She alone had access to the room. Copies of the letters had been supplied two months ago.

Labori produced the household expense book of the McKees as proof that McKee kept house lavishly. The food alone for ten months cost \$3,800. He reiterated that McKee advanced his wife \$16,000 to pay her gambling losses. He said he had applied twice vainly for the production of the original trust deed of Mrs. McKee's fortune and twice for a copy of her will that she made in April, 1906. A codicil to this will stated that in case of her death McKee should have charge of her son, Hugh David. Maitre Labori denied the charge that McKee had falsified the accounts of Hugh David.

M. Labori took the original of the code employed by McKee and his wife up to the Judge and they examined several of Mrs. McKee's letters. M. Labori argued that the letters could only be translated by using unprintable meanings of the code words, but this discussion was in whispers and was not allowed to reach the audience.

M. Barbois had complained, M. Labori said, of the publicity given to Mrs. McKee's letters, but McKee had been driven to use them in self-defence when he was charged with beastliness, obscenity and rudeness, in order to show the character of the woman who attacked him.

M. Labori read a letter that Col. Baxter, Mrs. McKee's father, had written to several Parisian people describing McKee as a degenerate and asking them to give him information about McKee and his family. He added that his daughter was seeking a French divorce because she would thus avoid raking up past scandals, which would be made public if the case were tried in America.

In concluding M. Labori dealt with the defamation charge, saying that McKee had never given a newspaper an interview. Those alleged to be with him, which were read at the last hearing, were based on information supplied by Mrs. McKee's side of the case and from legal documents connected with the suit. M. Labori argued that Col. Baxter and Mrs. McKee were liable for what appeared in the American newspapers, as these papers were publicly sold in Paris.

M. Dorville, who appeared on behalf of Col. Baxter, argued that if libels had been published the offence was committed in America. There was no specific evidence that papers containing the articles in question had been sold in Paris. M. Dorville read extracts from McKee's newspaper contributions signed "Fif" and also descriptions of satanic practices in the black mass as specimens of the writer's taste in literature. He said sarcastically that perhaps McKee was better employed when he was occupied with the servants than when writing such stuff.

The Procureur-General will sum up on May 6.

FIGHT WITH MINDANAO BANDITS.

No Americans Hurt, but Several of the Outlaws Killed.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, April 15.—Reports have been received from the island of Mindanao telling of the depredations of a band of Moro outlaws. Cable communication between Zamboanga, the capital of Mindanao, and Manila is interrupted, but despatches from nearby stations indicate that an expedition composed of troops and constabulary has had an encounter with the band at Lake Ianao.

There were no casualties on the American side. The Moros are reported to have lost their leader and several others killed, wounded or captured.

The trouble originated with the outlaws, who have carried on a persistent campaign of murder and robbery for the last six months. All attempts hitherto to arrest the leaders have proved ineffectual. The outlaws receive sympathy from the population of the island and help, accepting such as may be extorted by force of arms. The Government is undisturbed.

TO BUILD AMUR RAILROAD.

Duma Authorizes Carrying on of Big Manurian Enterprise.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—The Duma yesterday passed to first reading the bill authorizing the construction of the Amur Railroad.

The construction of the road was begun last summer. The line will not run from Nerchinsk, as originally intended, but via Kuenga.

Passenger on the Ocean a Suicide.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 15.—Pickford & Black's steamship Ocampo, from Halifax April 10, arrived to-day. She reports a rough voyage. A second class passenger named Virginia jumped overboard yesterday at noon twenty-two miles from St. David's. Boats were lowered in a heavy sea, but they could not find him.



IRISH OPPOSE CHURCHILL.

Want to Hasten Dissolution of Parliament—Manchester's Hottest Fight.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 15.—From twenty to thirty political meetings daily, an incessant house to house canvassing, a constant issue of innumerable printed appeals to various interests and a general disruption of normal conditions of life are the features of the parliamentary contest now going on in the northwestern division of Manchester to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the appointment of Winston Churchill to a Cabinet position. It is one of the hottest electoral fights that has ever occurred in this country.

Mr. Churchill was keenly alive to the strength of the free trade idea in Manchester, and he is playing this card to the utmost, while Mr. Joynton-Hicks, his Conservative opponent, for the same reason, is giving prominence to every issue but free trade.

There is nothing yet clearly indicating a marked advantage on either side, but the Conservatives had a disappointing shock to-day when the free traders in their party announced their determination to support Mr. Churchill.

There are many Conservatives in Great Britain who are opposed to the idea of a tariff as strongly as are the Liberals, and those in Manchester regard fiscal reform as a heresy, justifying the sacrifice of other party principles in order to secure its defeat.

On the other hand, Mr. Churchill will get no help from the Irish voters. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, in a speech at Dublin reviewed the Government's attitude on Home Rule and advised Irishmen in Manchester not to support the Liberal candidate. It was not, he said, any question of Mr. Churchill's personality, but the question of the new Government's attitude toward Irish aspirations. It was to Ireland's interest to hasten the dissolution of the present Parliament.

Meanwhile both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Joynton-Hicks are anxious concerning the extent to which they will suffer from the interposition of Mr. Irving, the Socialist candidate. Socialism is fairly strong in the constituency, and Mr. Irving is a strong candidate. Mr. Joynton-Hicks apparently stands to lose most from Socialist attack, as Mr. Irving, like himself, favors tariff reform. If no Socialist candidate had appeared many of the Socialists would have probably supported Mr. Joynton-Hicks. A. G. Hales, the independent candidate, has withdrawn.

TANGLED PANAMA POLITICS.

Government Party Split Up—Ricardo Arias in the Race for President.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PANAMA, April 15.—A convention composed of five delegates representing the provisions of a conservative section of the constitutional party nominated Ricardo Arias to-day as a candidate for the Presidency. Two other delegates, Señores Lambrico and Calvo, retired from the convention, they representing another section of the government party, which had previously nominated Domingo Obaldia, formerly Minister at Washington.

The government Liberals were not represented, although the Constitutional party was based originally on the equal representation of its former political elements. The Liberals and Conservatives of all the provinces were directly represented in the convention by their own members, except Panama, whose delegate hailed from Los Santos Province. Señor Arias is apparently the official candidate, but it is feared the struggle will continue, the Obaldistas refusing to recognize Arias's nomination, the Government party being practically split internally.

The general elections will be held on July 5 and the new President will be inaugurated on October 1. The Assembly will meet on September 1.

RAISE THE MAINE.

Havans "Post" Indorses the Recent Editorial of "The Sun."

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, April 15.—Commenting upon the recent editorial in THE SUN on the raising of the Maine, the Post says: "On another page we reproduce from THE SUN an editorial giving an account of the movement afoot for raising the Maine and for the decent burial of the bones of the American sailors lying in the filthy mud of the harbor. The indifference with which our Government has treated the wreck has been a burning shame and we are sincerely glad that there is a prospect of ending it."

"As THE SUN points out, there is no international difficulty to overcome while an American government is in charge of Cuba, and Gov. Magoon is known to highly favor the removal of the wreck not only from motives of decency but because the hulk is ruining the harbor by causing a shoal. Therefore we are sanguine of a realization of the hope, which we expressed in February, that before the anniversary of the destruction of the battleship rolls round again the Maine will have been raised."

EARL OF KERRY AN M. P.

Marquis of Lansdowne's Son Succeeds New Duke of Devonshire.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 15.—The Earl of Kerry, eldest son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, has been returned without opposition to the House of Commons from the west division of Derbyshire to fill the vacancy caused by the accession to the peerage of Victor Cavendish, who is now the Duke of Devonshire.

Saltpetre From the Air.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BREITENBURG, April 15.—The associated analine manufacturers of Treptow announce a big increase in their capital for the purpose, among other things, of operating the Norwegian scheme for obtaining saltpetre from the nitrogen of the atmosphere.

Killed in Dispute Over Wages.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 15.—After a dispute over wages George F. Birge, superintendent of the highway department of this city, was shot to-day by John Tracy, a discharged employee, who later shot himself. Supt. Birge died late this afternoon.

Still Better Service to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis

Effective with Change of Time Sunday, April 19

The Southwestern Limited, now leaving New York at 1:10 P.M. daily, will leave at 10:30 A.M., arrive at Cincinnati 7:30 A.M., Indianapolis 7:35 A.M. and St. Louis 1:45 P.M., next day.

The Second Empire will leave New York 12:40 P.M. instead of 12:45 P.M., as at present, will arrive Columbus 6:25 A.M., Cincinnati 10:15 A.M., Indianapolis 11:30 A.M., St. Louis 6:30 P.M. next day.

The Lake Shore Limited will leave New York 5:30 P.M., as at present, arrive at Columbus 10:30 A.M., Cincinnati 1:55 P.M., Indianapolis 8:00 P.M., St. Louis 9:45 P.M. next day.

The Northern and Western Express will leave New York at 11:20 P.M., as at present, arrive Indianapolis 12:10 A.M. and St. Louis 7:30 A.M., second morning.

We believe these trains represent the acme of perfect service to all points South and Southwest in time of departure and arrival, quickness, safety and comfort. The fact that they depart from the Grand Central Station, the only Railroad Terminal Station in New York City, and run over the scenic route between New York and the South and Southwest are other attractions not to be overlooked.

TICKET OFFICES
140, 245, 415 and 1916 Broadway
25 Union Square
975 Columbus Avenue
117 West 190th Street
133rd Street Station, and
Grand Central Station
BROOKLYN: 339 and 799
Fulton Street and 954 Broadway



Railroad and Pullman
Tickets delivered upon
request. Write L. F.
Vosburgh, G.E.P.A.,
1216 Broadway, N.Y.
Telephone 4690 Madison.

DIVORCE FOR LENA ASHWELL.

English Court Frees Actress-Manager From A. W. Playfair.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 15.—Lena Ashwell, the actress and manager of the Kingsway Theatre, London, has obtained a divorce from A. W. Playfair. Playfair is a son of Major-Gen. A. L. Playfair of the British army, and is an actor. Miss Ashwell is a daughter of Commander Pocock of the British navy.

SPEND CUBA'S CASH IN CUBA.

Census Workers Protest Against Tabulations in Washington.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, April 15.—The census workers, learning that all the statistical and tabulating work is to be done at Washington, have presented a protest before 150 signatures to Gov. Magoon in which they say that having shown themselves capable and as Cuba is bearing the expense of the work they are entitled to the employment.

THEREY G. A. COOKE SQUELCHED.

His Motions Defeated in the Troy Conference of the M. E. Church.

SARATOGA, April 15.—The Rev. George A. Cooke of Brandon, Vt., who has obtained prominence recently by preferring charges against Chancellor Day of Syracuse University and other officials of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was twice squelched at the first session of the Troy annual conference which was convened here to-day.

Mr. Cooke is a member of the Troy Conference, and hence has a voice in its deliberations. A motion was made that all resolutions introduced into the conference be referred to a committee for editing and then reported to the conference. Mr. Cooke immediately protested, declaring that this was aimed to suppress resolutions. He was overruled and the motion was carried unanimously.

Later in the session he moved that the conference to-morrow take up the question of memorials from the general conference. No other member of the conference would second his motion. Later when it was proposed by another minister it was carried in substantially the same form with unanimity.

Considerable interest has been aroused over a report that Chancellor Day would attend the Troy conference sessions and thus face Mr. Cooke. The report cannot be verified here.

URBACH STAYS IN JAIL.

Must Produce His Missing Diamonds or Be Locked Up Until He Does.

Solomon Urbach, formerly a diamond dealer at 47 Maiden lane, who pretended that he had been robbed of \$40,000 worth of diamonds in a sleeping car on the way to Baltimore in September, 1906, and who has been in Ludlow street jail for the past five months for contempt of court for not obeying an order to turn over the diamonds to Job E. Hedges, his trustee in bankruptcy, must stay in jail until he makes restitution according to a decision of Judge Holt of the United States District Court.

Mr. Urbach appealed to the court for his release, stating that his family were in destitute circumstances. Judge Holt said: "I have gone over the facts in this case. They are perfectly conclusive. The bankruptcy statement of property, the purchase of it all into cash, the purchase of diamonds on credit, his ignorance of the diamond business, his night trip to Baltimore, the preposterous story of the robbery, his refusal to testify as to his arrest—all the circumstances of the case and his general style of testifying show that he is a fraudulent bankrupt who has concealed his property. I am sorry for his wife and children, but the one to blame for their plight is their husband and father. Let him produce the property or stay in jail until he does. I cannot release such a man until he makes restitution to his creditors."

Improvements for Hudson Street Hospital.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the New York Hospital House of Relief at Hudson and Jay streets to increase the facilities for the treatment of patients. The projected improvements will include making over the present ambulance room in the basement into an X-ray room with isolating and sterilizing rooms adjoining and remodeling the matron's room on the third story and the laundry on the fourth story into recovery rooms and other apartments for the accommodation of patients.

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A GIRL'S DARING ESCAPE.

Alma Stranahan Crawls to Safety Along Gutter of Burning House.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 15.—Frank N. Stranahan set fire by accident last night to some curtains in the third story of his home at 14 Hawthorne place. Before he realized the extent of the fire and could arouse the other members of the family it was roaring through the upper part of the house and was making its way down stairs.

He called out to awaken the family and then sought to stamp the fire out, but he was driven down stairs and in a few minutes the woodwork on the second floor was blazing. The shouts awakened his young daughter Alma, who opened her door to find the fire crawling along the gutter, took the drop to the roof and landed with slight bruises. Neighbors got a ladder and took her down.

The escape of Mrs. Stranahan, who is an invalid, was almost as thrilling. She was carried out onto the porch roof through another window and thence to the ground. The firemen checked the fire after about an hour's work. Elmer Burnham, a neighbor, was scalded while trying to put the fire out before the arrival of the firemen. Mr. Stranahan was burned about the hands and feet, a pair of slippers he was wearing being burned from his feet. Miss Stranahan is suffering from shock.

Opening her window she found that there was a narrow gutter over which she might crawl a distance of thirty feet to a point where she could drop to a porch roof. While neighbors who had been aroused watched her the girl crawled along the gutter, took the drop to the roof and landed with slight bruises. Neighbors got a ladder and took her down.

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